THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9654. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The last Night but one of Mr RYDER's *Performance.*

MR RYDER'S NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY Evening, the 23d current, will be presented,
The COMIC OPERA of

THE CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA.

Written by Mr O'KEEFE, Author of the Agreeable Surprize, &c.
With entire New Scenery and Decorations.

Pedrillo, Mr RYDER.
(Being the Last Time of his Appearing in that Character.)
Don Fernando, Mr Bell; Don Scipio, Mr Kelly; Don Alphonso, Mr Tannett; Don Juan, Mr Sparks; Ramirez, Mr Hallion; Sanguino, Mr Sutherland; Calvetto, Mr Charteris; Rapino, Mr J. Bland; Philippo, Mr Bland, jun.;
And Spado, Mr JOHNSON.
Donna Victoria, Mrs HENDERSON;
Catalina, Mrs Sparks; Dame Isabel, Mrs Charteris;
And Signiora Lorenza, Mrs RADDELEY.

To which will be added, *(for that night only)* a FARCE, not acted here these many years, called,

THE CHEATS OF SCAPIN.

Scapin, Mr RYDER;
Thrifty, Mr CHARTERIS;
Octavian, Mr Tannett; Leander, Mr Bell; Shift, Mr Hallion; Sly, Mr J. Bland;
And Gripe, Mr JOHNSON.
Lucia, Mrs TANNETT;
And Clara, Mrs MILLS.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

St CECILIA's HALL.

SIGNIOR and SIGNORA CORRI's CONCERT

OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
Will be performed To-Morrow Evening, the 22d inſtant.
To begin at Six o'clock.
Tickets (price 3s.) to be had at Mr Corri's, Bridge-Street.

DUNN'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On TUESDAY next, the 22d current, there will be

AN ASSEMBLY.

To begin at ſeven o'clock in the evening.
Tickets to be had at Mr Spankie's ſhop, and at Dunn's Hotel, at 3s. each.

CHARLES WALKER, VINTNER, EDINBURGH,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his moſt grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public for their paſt favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has opened a COFFEEROOM, PUBLIC MEETING, and SALE-ROOMS, next door to the Cuſtomhouſe, Royal Exchange; called

The Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe.

It is propoſed that this Coffeehouſe ſhall be ſupported principally by ſubſcription, at Half a Guinea each, to be paid at opening, which entitles the ſubſcriber to the uſe of the Coffee-Room and Papers for one year. Subſcription books at the bar of the Coffeeroom.

Theſe rooms were originally built for a Coffeehouſe; and from their ſituation, acceſs, and other conveniencies, it is humbly hoped the above ſcheme will meet the approbation and ſupport of the Public.

The Scots, the beſt of the Engliſh, and the Doblin news-papers.

N. B. Elegant and commodious Furniſhed Lodgings above the tavern in Writers Court, and weſt corner of the Royal Exchange, both of which have the advantage of being quite detached from the noiſe of the ſtreet, and command a moſt pleaſant and extenſive view of the New Town, the Frith, and the country north, eaſt, and weſt; are very contigious to both Tavern and Coffeehouſe, and will be let on moderate terms.

Preſervation of Game.

THE EARL of DUMFRIES, and SIR ANDREW CATHCART of Carleton, Baronet, being reſolved to preſerve the Game upon their eſtates in the county of Ayr, expect that no gentleman properly qualified will hunt upon their grounds, without a written order from the proprietor. And all perſons not qualified, who ſhall be found hunting on theſe grounds, will be proſecuted in terms of law.

Preſervation of Game.

THE EARL of PETERBOROUGH, and Mr BURNETT, proprietors of the Hills of Durris and Strachan, in the county of Kincardine, being reſolved to preſerve the Game upon thoſe Hills, which of late years has been much deſtroyed, do intreat, that no gentlemen qualified to kill game will ſhoot upon their property, without giving them notice. Perſons not qualified, and poachers, may depend upon being proſecuted, and need not hope to eſcape unnoticed, as proper people are appointed to give information.

A HOUSE TO BE SOLD,

At the Shore of Dyſart.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the houſe of Mr James Dobie innkeeper in Dyſart, upon Friday the 25th July, at three o'clock afternoon,

A HOUSE at the Shore of Dyſart, conſiſting of a kitchen and cellars on the lowet flat, ſix fire-rooms and three cloſets on the middle flat, a garret-room and cloſet, and two garrets on the upper flat; and may be entered to in September.

For particulars, enquire at John Reddie merchant, Dyſart.

N. B. If the Houſe is not ſold it will be SET. It is conveniently ſituate for a merchant or a ſhip-builder,

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Farms, Graſs Incloſures, and Mills, in the County of Ayr.

TO BE LET,

THE following FARMS and MILLS, belonging to the Earl of Dumfries, are to be LET in tack for ſuch number of years as ſhall be agreed upon:

1. Barmilkill,
2. Auchinvere,
3. Hill,
4. Knocktirra,
5. Auchingilſie,
6. Milzeoch,
7. The Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mills of Cumnock, called *Greesmill*,

in the pariſh of Old Cumnock.

8. Crook and Wellhill,
9. Dalgieg,

in the pariſh of New Cumnock.

The entry to the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th articles, is to be at Martinmas 1783;—to the 5th at Whitſunday 1784;—and to the 8th at Martinmas 1783, as to the arable land; at Whitſunday 1784, as to the ſheep paſture.

There is likewiſe to be LET for one, three, or five years, about 300 Acres of rich Graſs for paſture, divided into ſix fields, all ſufficiently incloſed and well watered, lying near Dumfries Houſe.

For further particulars apply to John Tait writer to the ſignet, Shakeſpeare Square, Edinburgh, or to John Kennedy at Dumfries Houſe.

BORROWSTOUNNESS RACES.

ON Thurſday the 24th of July current, there are to be ſeveral Races at Borrowſtounneſs, for the following prizes:

A Purſe with TEN GUINEAS, given by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

A Purſe with THREE GUINEAS, given by the town.

A handſome Silver-plated PORTER-MUG, alſo given by the Town, with ſome ſmaller Prizes.

And a SADDLE, given by his Grace's Colliers.

Horſes, mares, or geldings, entering for the Duke's purſe, are to carry the following weight:

Four years old to carry 8 ſtone. | Six years old to carry 9 ſtone 11 libs.
Five years old, 9 ſtone. | Aged, 10 ſtone.

The horſes, &c. for this prize, are to be entered on Wedneſday evening the 23d of July current, betwixt the hours of ſeven and nine, at Mr John Bain's vintner in Borrowſtounneſs; and for the other prizes, at the ſame houſe the next morning, betwixt eight and nine, at which times the articles are to be ſeen for the ſeveral Races. And if the horſes do not enter at the time mentioned, it will be in the ſole option of the managers to debar them. No horſes, &c. that ever won a 20 l. prize or upwards, to be admitted, unleſs three ſuch appear belonging to different owners, and enter.

It is propoſed that the firſt race be ſtarted at twelve o'clock noon.

HAMILTON RACES.

TO be run for over HAMILTON COURSE, upon Tueſday the 29th day of July 1783, FIFTY GUINEAS, for five, ſix, and aged horſes, &c. carrying the following weights:

Five years old,	8 ſt.	9 lib.
Six years old,	9	2
Aged,	9	6

The beſt of three four-mile heats.

On Wedneſday the 30th day of July, FIFTY GUINEAS, for five, ſix, and aged horſes, &c. carrying the following weights:

Five years old,	8 ſt.	0 lib.
Six years old,	8	7
Aged,	8	11

The beſt of three four-mile heats.

On Thurſday, the 31ſt day of July, FIFTY GUINEAS, for four years old colts and fillies, carrying the following weights:

Colts,	8 ſt.	10 lib.
Fillies,	8	7

The beſt of three two-mile heats.

The horſes to be entered at the town-clerk's office, Hamilton, on Friday the 25th day of July, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon. Each horſe to pay One Guinea entrance, and Five ſhillings to the clerk.

A proper certificate muſt be ſhown at entering each horſe.

The winner of the firſt Fifty not allowed to ſtart for the ſecond.

If only one horſe enters for any of the Fifties, to be allowed Twenty Guineas: If two only enter, each of them to be allowed Ten Guineas, or to run, in the option of the Stewards; as without their conſent no race is to be, unleſs three reputed running horſes ſtart.

If any diſputes ſhall ariſe at entering or running, the ſame to be determined by the Stewards, or by whom they ſhall appoint.

An Ordinary to be at the Fox and Hounds, and King's Arms Inns.

His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON,
ROBERT BAIRD of Newbyth, Eſq; } Stewards.
ANDREW HOUSTOUN of Jordanhill, Eſq;

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, in the Cuſtomhouſe of Port-Glaſgow, upon Friday the 8th of Auguſt 1783, betwixt the hours of twelve and one o'clock at noon,

369 Ankers, containing 3597 gallons Brandy.

The higheſt bidder to be preferred.

The conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Cuſtomhouſe of Port-Glaſgow any lawful day betwixt and the day of ſale, by applying in office hours.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 30th day of July curt. between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of Kilmichael, Inverluſſay, Touardry, Barinluaſgan, Barindaff, Dunans, Bardarroch, with the ſuperiorities of the lands of Oib-Macilvernock, Arichonan, Carſaig, and Barinlochan, all lying in the pariſh of North Knapdale; and the lands of Achichoiſh in the pariſh of Glaſry, and ſhire of Argyle.

The rental, progreſs of writs, plans of the grounds, and articles of roup, may be ſeen by applying to James Loch writer to the ſignet.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowſhire.

TO be Sold, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 30th of July 1783, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BALVORMY, with the Teinds, Parſonage, and Vicarage, in the pariſh and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow, conſiſting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are paſture, and 21 planted.—The whole are incloſed with ſtone dykes, (excepting a few acres called the *Glebe*) and ſubdivided into ſixteen incloſures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are within a mile of coal, and 500 yards of a lime draw kiln.

There are two lime quaries, and lime ſtone in other parts of the lands, alſo a good free ſtone quarry.

The lands have been moſtly paſtured with black cattle and ſheep the laſt ſeven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in graſs, was about 288 l. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were ſet for tillage the laſt and three following crops, at from 2 l. 2 s. to 3 l. 4 s. Sterl. per acre per annum.

If not ſold altogether, the lands will be expoſed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the weſt of the road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another road from Linlithgow to Tartraven.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the eaſt of the laſt-mentioned road,

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the purchaſer.

The conditions of ſale, title deeds, and a plan of the eſtate, will be ſhown by John Gray writer to the ſignet, who has power to ſell by a private bargain; and the grounds will be ſhown by James Binnie at Balvormy.

Sale of Subjects in Fife.

THAT upon Monday the twenty-eight day of July current, between the hours of one and two afternoon, there will be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the houſe of Mrs Clunie innkeeper in Markinch, the following heritable Subjects, which belonged to James Anderſon merchant in Markinch, viz. All and Whole that piece of ground lying at the north end of the town of Markinch, called the Stobcroſs Acre: As alſo, the ſaid James Anderſon's Houſe and Yard, lying in the ſaid town of Markinch; As alſo, theſe two acres of Land lying in that ſhade called the Croft of Markinch: And laſtly, that piece of Graſs Land in the Tongues of Markinch, all lying in the pariſh of Markinch and ſhire of Fife.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Stark, or Robert Johnſtone, writers in Cupar, truſtees for the ſaid James Anderſon's creditors, with either of whom the creditors of the ſaid James Anderſon are deſired immediately to lodge exact notes of their debts, and oaths of verity thereon, in order to their being ranked upon their debtor's funds when converted into cath.

Not to be repeated.

PROCEEDINGS *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Thurſday, July* 10. *which, on account of the great length of Lieutenant Bourne's trial, we had not room for in our paper of Monday laſt.*

PASSED the Civil Liſt bill, the American Commerce bill, the Wine Removal bill, the Coffee, Cocoa, and the Muſlin bills.

Sir *Adam Ferguſon* ſaid, that as the Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy was not in town, he felt it his duty to make a motion in favour of Mr White, who had very carefully attended that Committee as Clerk, during a conſiderable part of two ſeſſions of Parliament. He had been a witneſs to the aſſiduity and fatigue of that gentleman during that period; and, as a reward for his labour, he moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to order the ſum of 2000 l. to E. White, Eſq; for his trouble in attending as Clerk to the Committee of Secrecy in 1781 and 1782, and to aſſure his Majeſty that the Houſe would make good the ſame.

General *Smith* oppoſed the motion; he ſaid, that if ſo large a ſum ſhould be granted to Mr White, he himſelf ſhould be under the neceſſity of moving for double that ſum for the Clerk who had attended the Select Committee for 126 days, a much longer and more laborious attendance than had been given by Mr White on the Committee of Secrecy.

Sir *Philip Clerke* thought that it would be beſt to vote a certain ſum, 500 l. for example, on account, and appoint a Committee to enquire next ſeſſion into the *quantum merit* of Mr White, whoſe very great aſſiduity, diligence, and ability he was very ready to acknowledge.

This idea was adopted by the Houſe, and the ſum of 500 l. on account, was voted, inſtead of 2000 l.

Sir *Adam Ferguſon* then moved another addreſs, that the ſum of 400 l. be granted to the Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, to be by him divided in equal ſhares between two Clerks of the India Company, who had attended alſo on the Committee of Secrecy. This motion paſſed without a diviſion.

General *Smith* moved an addreſs for 500 l. to be paid on account to the Clerk who attended the Select Committee, and ſome ſmaller ſums to inferior Clerks. The ſums were voted without oppoſition.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* then laid before the Houſe a book, containing a liſt of the perſons to whom ſums of public money had been iſſued, for public ſervices, for which no account had as yet been paſſed by the Auditors of the Impreſt.

The moment the book was laid upon the table, and before any one had time to look into it,

Mr *W. Pitt* roſe to make a motion upon it. He ſaid, that, from the book that had been juſt laid upon the table, it appeared that forty-four millions of the public money had been iſſued to public accountants, who had not paſſed any account whatever for theſe ſums before the Auditors of the Impreſt: He did not wiſh to be underſtood to mean that ſuch a ſum was due to the public, and might be recovered; he did not believe there was even an hundredth part of it that was due or recoverable; nay, he knew that many of the perſons who ſtood as debtors to the public, in the book then on the table, had actually paſſed their accounts before the Treaſury; nay, that in caſe of contracts the money had actually been due, before it had been iſſued from the Exchequer, becauſe the ſervice to which the contractors were bound by their contracts, had been performed before the iſſuing of the money: But ſtill though the money had been accounted for in ſubſtance, it had not been accounted for in form, becauſe the accounts had not paſſed before the Auditors of the Impreſt: This, he ſaid, might be an argument againſt the preſent forms of paſſing accounts in the Exchequer, as ſuch a length of time muſt neceſſarily elapſe before they were likely to be called for; that in the mean time the money might be diſſipated. He ſaid that it might be proper to paſs an act of Parliament to operate as a *quietus* to the repreſentatives of accountants, to whom money had been iſſued 50 years ago, and where the vouchers for the expenditure might, through lapſe of time, have been loſt; but, on the other hand, it would be as proper to compel accountants of a later date to paſs their accounts, and pay ſuch balances as ſhould be due to the public. He concluded, by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, ſtating, that it appeared to the Houſe, that ſeveral great ſums of money, amounting in the whole to 44,000,000 l. had been iſſued to public accountants, many of whom might ſubſtantially, tho' not in form, have accounted for the ſame, but that others had not accounted at all. The addreſs concluded with a requeſt to his Majeſty, that he would take ſuch ſteps as ſhould bring them to account.

Lord *North* had his doubts as to the authenticity of the book on the table; it was not the production of office, but of a private individual; and, what demonſtrated that it was not correct, was, that the Right Honourable member himſelf had ſtated, ſome months ago, on the authority of the book, which he had then ſeen, before it was laid before the Houſe, that near 50,000,000 l. of the public money had never been accounted for; whereas the book had ſince undergone a reviſion, and now the ſum was reduced to 44,000,000 l. If the honourable member meant to condemn the mode of paſſing the public accounts, he would readily join with him; the mode was certainly calculated only for domeſtic expences, not for the exigences attending a great army and navy. But the public muſt not be miſled by the motion; of the 44,000,000 l. mentioned in the motion, 30,000,000 l. were to be accounted for by the laſt three Paymaſters, Mr Rigby, Mr Burke, and Colonel Barre, who, had they been ever ſo willing, and ever ſo ready, could not have paſſed their accounts yet; there were twelve millions more, which were to be, and in ſubſtance, though not in form, had been accounted for by the executors of Lord Holland, ſo that the ſum that remained in reality unaccounted for, would be found to be very trifling indeed.

Mr *Sheridan* moved two amendments to the motion. The one was to leave out the words "it appears to this Houſe," and inſert in their ſtead the following, "this Houſe having reaſon to believe,"—the other to leave out the ſpecific ſum of

...21 millions," so that the phrase would run generally, "great sums," &c. had been issued, and had not been acted for. He said these amendments appeared to him the necessary, as the book on which the motion was founded ...uld not be called a parliamentary voucher, such as would support the assertion, "it appears to this House;" for, in fact, it was merely a compilation, made up, indeed, by a respectable individual, but at the same time unauthorised by either Parliament or the Treasury; and if the noble Lord produced such a book at all, it was only in deference to the Right Honourable mover of the present address, who having seen the book, wished it to be produced to the House; but though it might serve to satisfy the curiosity of the House, it was not so authentic a document as that a grave proceeding should be grounded upon it. The same reasoning would support the amendment for leaving out the specific sum; for if the House could not, on the authority of the book, speak with certainty on one point, they could not, of course, speak with certainty on the other. He had not the least objection to the motion, if it should be thus amended; and he was satisfied that the amendments would not, in the smallest degree, tread upon the spirit of the address.

Mr *W. Grenville* opposed the motion for the amendments, on this ground: If the book was any authority to support the House, in saying that there "was reason for believing," &c. it was surely as good authority for saying, that "it appears;" and consequently it was good authority for the sum specified. He thought the amendments would defeat the object of the address; and the public would see them in that light.

Mr *Pitt* was of the same opinion; that he said, that tho' the book might have originally stated the sum in question to be near 50,000,000 l. and yet stated it now at 44,000,000 l. this was no argument against the authenticity and correctness of the book; because the very mention of the subject by him, about three months ago, had made Government so expeditious in passing accounts, that they had passed as much since as made the difference between 50,000,000 l. and 44,000,000 l.

Lord *John Cavendish* said this was a mistake; the sum had been sunk, not by the passing of any accounts since, but by the discovery of errors in the book, by which sums had been stated as not having been passed before the Auditors of the Imprest, which had afterwards been found to have, in reality, been audited by them; and he was convinced that there were still many more errors in the book: This was a reason why he would not vouch for its correctness, and why the House ought to adopt the amendments. He said at the same time, that he would advise gentlemen not to be led away by the hope that much money was to be recovered by compulsory means; or, indeed, that compulsory means ought to be used on many occasions; great part of the sums were due since the year 1746; in many cases not more than one shilling was stated as due, in others 50 l. these sums were due in Germany, and he was of opinion the House would scarcely believe it adviseable to go to the expence of sending to Germany to recover those paltry sums.

Mr *Fox* said, he would adopt the amendments in preference to the original motion, because he preferred truth to falsehood; it was true that he "had reason to believe great sums were still to be accounted for;" but it would be a falsehood to assert, when no authentic document was before the House, that "it appears" to the House, that great sums are still unaccounted for; and still more false would it be to state these sums to amount to 44,000,000 l. But the Right Honourable member probably had his views for stating a specific sum; such probably as those persons had, who, when his noble relation (Lord Holland) had about 400,000 l. of the public money in his hands, called him the *public defaulter of unaccounted millions*; and said, that he had 40,000,000 l. still in his hands to account for.

Mr *Fraser* (Lord Lovat's son) said, that though he was called upon to give his vote for an address that stated the specific sum of 44,000,000 l. to be still unaccounted for, he had not yet had an opportunity to look into the book, to see whether this account was right or not, for it had not been an instant on the table when the Right Honourable member rose to make his motion, and, since that instant, he had not had the good fortune to get the book into his hands. Therefore he was resolved to vote for the amendments in preference to the original motion, because, though he was willing to say that great sums were still unaccounted for, yet he could not with truth take upon him to say, that these sums amounted to 44,000,000 l.

General *Smith* was precisely of the same opinion with Mr Fraser, as was Sir Grey Cooper; but the Marquis of Graham and Sir Joseph Mawbey were against the amendments; which, however, were at length carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

After the Royal assent, by commission, had been given to several bills on Tuesday last, Lord *Abingdon* rose, and said, My Lords, a noble Lord, not now upon the woolsack, but who, I trust, will very soon take his seat there again, having pointed out to your Lordships, a day or two ago, the absurdity of his Majesty's Ministers in bringing forward a bill for the purpose of regulating the offices, and opening the ports of the island of Dominica, an island not now in our possession, but in the hands of the French, and where it is likely to continue, for some time at least, from the incapacity of those Ministers to conclude what their predecessors had so ably begun; I mean the definitive treaty of peace; I rise to state to your Lordships another absurdity, which, notwithstanding the authority I have for it, is of such a magnitude, that it is impossible for me to give any belief to it, unless I hear it from the mouths of Ministers themselves, and find it avowed by them. The absurdity, my Lords, I allude to, is this; I see in the public prints, and under the authority of the Gazette, that an order of Council has issued for the purpose of confining the trade and commerce between the American States and his Majesty's West India islands, "*to British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law.*" The order is conceived in these words. (His Lordship then read the order from the Gazette of July 5.) Now, my Lords, if this be not a falsity, or some forgery, to make Ministers appear worse than they really are, it is that which must make every thinking man shudder within himself, because he cannot help perceiving into what hands the government of this country has so unfortunately fallen; for, my Lords, not to mention the want of policy, which is so self-evident upon the face of such a monopolizing measure as this is, in the moment of the negociation of a commercial treaty between America and this country, when we see the precarious state in which the commerce of America is as to us; when every individual feels the necessity of attaching that commerce as much as may be to ourselves, and when we know of a certainty that this order (the conduct of America depending entirely upon the steps that we shall pursue towards her) will be answered instantly by a similar declaration on her part; I say, my Lords, even to pass by and overlook these considerations, great and important as they are in point of policy, the act itself is, in point of commercial regulation, the effect of the most consummate ignorance that ever before blasted the Councils of his Majesty. An act which at once betrays the want even of one single idea, not only of the nature of the commerce subsisting in that part of the world, but of the mode and manner in which that commerce is carried on and conducted. Good God, my Lords, what an idea; that his Majesty's West India islands, and America, should be supplied with the produce of each other, *by British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law!* Why, my Lords, it is absurdity itself; so absurd, that there is not a cabin-boy in that trade that would not laugh in your face at the mention of such a proposition; nor could such a proposition ever have been made but by some ass of a city merchant, who, being a dealer in ships himself, would hope to convert those ships to this use, for his own private purpose, and not for the public service; nor was it possible for any Ministry to have adopted such a proposition, but the present. Why, my Lords, to mention one effect only of this curious system of navigation, the freight of the goods so exported and imported, as this order directs, would be infinitely more than the value of the goods themselves. The prime cost of the goods in carriage there is trifling, and it is the readiness and cheapness of the navigation that supports the intercourse. From the vicinity of the American continent and the West India islands to each other, the commerce is, as is well known, carried on by little sloops and schooners, nay, even by half-decked boats, with two or three men, and perhaps a boy on board of each, the value of one cargo of which, inconsiderable as it is, being more than sufficient to pay the prime cost of the whole vessel; whereas a ship, as described by this order of Council, must, from its superior charges and expences, either raise its freight beyond what the articles of its loading will bear, or make 50, nay, probably 100 voyages, according to its size, before it can repay even the cost of its outfit. But, my Lords, was this new mode of trafficking, for new it is, either political or advantageous? It is not practicable; for it would be impossible to furnish British ships sufficient in number to carry on the trade, and to supply the calls of the several markets there for the space of one single month; and thus it is that the intercourse between those countries is now by these means ignorantly, and with one *coup de plume*, not only hung and suspended, but for the present, at least, totally prohibited and put a stop to, under every circumstance of injury on all sides, and without the smallest prospect of good on any. My Lords, I have mentioned this fact, out of a thousand others, in objection to this ridiculous order, and had said this much just to point out to your Lordships the danger that there is in appointing men to public trusts, because supported by an unnatural and a wicked faction, and who are incapable of doing the duty of their offices, and to hope and trust that the spirit of this nation is not so totally sunk as to suffer a coalition of evil counsellors any longer to pervade the councils of his Majesty, and to direct the measures of this Government.

Lord Viscount *Stormont* begged their Lordships pardon for presuming to rise to take any notice of a matter which was not regularly before them; but some words had dropped from the noble Earl, to which he supposed their Lordships would imagine he should say something. That he was an ass who had advised the order of Council to which the noble Lord alluded, was an expression which he was not disposed to controvert—He left it with the House—It was an order which his Majesty's Ministers had issued on the most deliberate consideration; and he would only trouble their Lordships with saying, that it was not liable to the objections which the noble Earl had mentioned. The measure was not intended in any way to prejudice the carrying trade of the United States, although they were now a separate and distinct empire; for by British ships was meant all those which were built in the West Indies, and surely it would be the interest of the islands to look after their own concerns, and supply their own necessities. That this would be the case he was well convinced, as well as that they were sufficiently enabled to do so; for Bermudas alone had vessels enough to supply all the other Islands with lumber at as easy a freightage as the vessels of the American States. On the whole, it was a measure necessary to the preservation of our own marine, and as a branch of our commercial system, it was what he should consider as wise and political.

The Earl of *Abingdon* said, it was by no means his intention to say, that the noble Lord was an ass. He had averred, that, in his opinion, it came from the suggestion of some city ass, who desired, by the employment of his own ships, to impose on the West Indies the high freightage which they had been obliged lately to pay: but the noble Viscount, if he must take to himself the appellation of the ass, would be at least entitled, from the bravery of his words, and the loud tone in which he spoke, to be called the ass in the lion's skin.

After some irregular conversation, not in the nature of a debate, the matter dropt.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Wednesday, July 16.*

His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne, the Commons came up to the bar of the House.

Mr Speaker addressed his Majesty in their name in a very elegant and dutiful speech, in which he said, that his Majesty's faithful Commons now presented to his Majesty, for his royal assent, three money bills, the last of which they had passed, viz. the bill for providing certain sums from the sinking fund; the bill granting a pension to Admiral Lord Rodney; and the bill granting a pension to General Sir George Augustus Eliott, Knight of the Bath. In these, as well as in the other very heavy expences of the year, his Majesty's faithful Commons had been very liberal, and had provided for the support of his Majesty's Crown and Government, in a time of great and general distress, with a chearfulness and liberality that bespoke the high confidence they entertained in his Majesty's gracious determination to apply with economy, and to husband with care what they granted. Now that, by a happy revolution in our affairs, we had again the blessings of peace restored to the kingdom, his Majesty's faithful Commons entertained a well-founded hope, from their knowledge of his Majesty's paternal goodness, that it would become the general and most anxious desire of the Legislature to frame such laws, and take such steps as should the most easily and permanently restore and secure to his Majesty's people the blessings of peace, by the extension of our commerce, the diminution of our burthens, the correction of abuses, and the encouragement of useful arts and manufactures. Towards this laudable purpose, his Majesty's faithful Commons had, in the course of the present session, taken into their most serious consideration the state of his Majesty's possessions and settlements in the East Indies, and they had made considerable progress in this important object, and in the next session they trusted to be able to form such a system as should restore peace, and secure the good will of those extensive territories, by which they would be made of great and durable advantage to this kingdom. In these, and every other measure which his Majesty's faithful Commons should take, for the purposes which he had mentioned, they had the most sincere confidence in his Majesty's benevolent and paternal dispositions, as well as in those of the other branch of the Legislature, for their aid and concurrence.

The three bills were then passed with the royal assent.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"THE advanced season of the year requires some remission from your long and laborious attention to the public service. The exigencies of that service may oblige me to call you together again at an early period; and I persuade myself, from my uniform experience of your affection to me, and your zeal for the public good, that you will chearfully submit to a temporary inconvenience, for the permanent advantage of your country.

"The consideration of the affairs of the East-Indies, will require to be resumed as early as possible; and to be pursued with a serious and unremitting attention.

"I expected to have had the satisfaction of acquainting you, before the end of the session, that the terms of pacification were definitively settled: but the complicated state of the business in discussion has unavoidably protracted the negociation. I have however, every reason to believe, from the dispositions shewn by the several powers concerned, that they are perfectly well inclined to such a conclusion as may secure the blessings of peace, so much and so equally to be desired by all parties.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I THANK you for the supplies you have so liberally granted for the public service; for facilitating my arrangements towards a separate establishment for the Prince of *Wales*; and for enabling me, without any new burden on my people, to discharge the debt which remained on my civil list.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I EARNESTLY recommend to you an attention towards promoting among my people, in your several countries, that spirit of order, regularity and industry, which is the true source of revenue and power in this nation; and without which all regulations for the improvement of the one, or the increase of the other, will have no effect."

Then the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Speaker of the House of Lords, by his Majesty's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the ninth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the ninth day of September next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, July 16.*

CUSTOMS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr *Fraser* moved, that there be laid before the House a list of the fees levied in the Customs of Scotland early next session, which was agreed to.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF YESTERDAY.

Lord *Ludlow* informed the House, that his Majesty had been waited on with the address of yesterday concerning Colonel Erskine's corps, and that he meant to take the same into his royal consideration.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr *Burke* then rose, and remarked, that there had been various peculations committed in the East Indies, and that the secret and select committees were in possession of several papers which might serve to elucidate the subject; he therefore moved, that there be laid before the House some papers concerning the possessions in the East Indies, and concerning Nuncamar, &c. &c. in order that gentlemen might consider the same before the meeting of Parliament.

Lord *North* seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

General *Smith* made some remarks on India affairs, and showed several defects in the government of that country respecting the punishment of peculators. He mentioned some capital peculations committed in one of the provinces, and that the Magistrates were doubtful whether or not these persons could be punished, as they had removed from the country; he therefore hoped, that the gentlemen of the long robe would come prepared to Parliament next session, and endeavour to rectify this deficiency in the government of India by bringing in some bill to that effect.

NEW WRIT.

A motion was made that the Speaker do grant his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the borough of Portsmouth, in the room of Sir William Gordon, who since his election has accepted a pension during pleasure; which was agreed to.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, informed the House, that his Majesty commanded their attendance in the House of Lords; when the Speaker, accompanied by about fifty members, went thither, and heard his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

From the London Papers, July 17.

LONDON.

The following intelligence is just received from New-York:—"On the 15th of May last, his Majesty's frigate the Perseverance (Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq; Commander) having proceeded up the North River as high as Dobb's Ferry, with Sir Guy Carleton and his two Aids-du-Camp, a conference was held on board her between those gentlemen and General Washington, his Aids-du Camp, and two principal officers of the American States. The negociation was carried on in the most polite and friendly manner, and when the business was over the company sat down to an elegant dinner, during which the guns were fired, and other demonstrations of joy took place on this first public instance of returning friendship between the two countries. Every mark of respect and reconciliation passed on both sides at this interview, from which, it may be presumed the object of it was properly attended to.

"We are also informed that Sir Guy Carleton is expected to return to England in a short time in the Perseverance."

The l'Aigle frigate left New York only three days after the packet, which is alſo arrived, and therefore brings but little news. Several meſſages, however, had paſſed at that time, and at laſt a meeting was held between General Carleton and Mr Waſhington *(ſee the above paragraph)* relative to the intended evacuation of New York, when, it is reported, an offer was made to leave a conſiderable quantity of naval and military ſtores behind, if the Americans would relax in their proſecution of the Loyaliſts, on which ſubject General Waſhington was to conſult Congreſs, who ſeem more diſpoſed to lenient meaſures, than the different aſſemblies of the States.

Letters from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated the latter end of May, mention that there will be one of the fineſt crops of rice this ſeaſon, that has been known for many years, and that a great many ſhips were arrived there from the Weſt-Indies to load for a market.

The exports from France to America, from the 1ſt of February to the 1ſt of June, were eſtimated at the enormous ſum of twelve-hundred thouſand pounds Sterling.

No accounts whatever have been received this day at noon of the Eaſt-Indiamen expected from St Helena; ſo that the ſhips ſeen off Cape Finiſterre do not appear to have been this fleet.

The Favourite Kitty, Blackburn, is arrived at Portſmouth from Barbadoes, laden with ſugar. She is the firſt veſſel from the Weſt Indies that went out from England ſince the ſigning of the Preliminaries. The letters brought by her were delivered out this day, dated the 2d and 3d of June, and confirm the account of all the iſlands being over ſtocked with European goods, which ſell cheaper there than they can be bought for in England, ſo that the ſtorekeepers are ſhipping upon ſpeculation for the American market.

Yeſterday ſome letters were received from Antigua, dated the 20th of May.—They contain an account that ſeveral merchantmen, which could not get laden there, were gone to Halifax and St Thomas's to get lading, and that the homeward bound ſhips were to ſail the 20th of June.

All the ſhips of the line had left the Windward Iſlands, except the Caton of 64 guns, which being repairing, the Commodore's flag was hoiſted on board the Leander of 50 guns, which, with two or three frigates and a ſloop, were the only veſſels intended to be left in thoſe ſeas.

When the diviſion of the fleet under the command of Lord Hood ſailed from Jamaica, they intended to proceed for England, without the leaſt delay, but in paſſing the Havannah, the young Prince expreſſed ſo ſtrong an inclination to comply with an invitation ſent him by the Governor to come on ſhore, that Lord Hood complied with his Highneſs's requeſt, and he was for three days agreeably entertained by the Spaniards, who alſo preſented every officer in the fleet with freſh proviſions, particularly veal, for the whole time they were lying to for his Royal Highneſs.

When the Engliſh fleet called at the Havannah, there were only ſix Spaniſh ſhips of the line then in that harbour, which were coming home as convoy to a rich Flota aſſembling there.

It is computed that the above Spaniſh fleet will bring home in ſpecie, beſides gold and ſilver in bars, to the amount of 16 millions of dollars, which will circulate in coin and ingots in the following proportion, viz. Spain ſix millions, France four, England three, Holland two, and the Italian ſtates one million.

On Monday, arrived in town from the garriſon of Gibraltar, Brigadier General Rigby, who waited on the King at the levee yeſterday, and this morning he ſet off for his ſeat in Lancaſhire. Every thing remained quiet there on the 26th of June; but the Spaniards had not then permitted the Engliſh poſt letters to enter the garriſon, which lay in great quantities at St Rocque; and it was ſuppoſed would not till the definitive treaty is ſigned.

It is certain, that the laſt diſpatches from Holland contain new requiſitions, which for the preſent retard the final execution of the treaty between the States and this country, but our readers may be aſſured, that nothing has occurred of that magnitude as to ſuggeſt any apprehenſions of a rupture, the leading and moſt important articles of the treaties being already adjuſted, to the entire ſatisfaction of the parties concerned. His Majeſty, in his ſpeech from the throne, has ſtated the true cauſe of all the delays which have taken place in the final ratification of the treaties with all the powers concerned in the late war, namely, "the complicated ſtate of the buſineſs in diſcuſſion;" or, in plainer terms, the almoſt inextricable confuſion in which, by the precipitation and ignorance of the laſt Adminiſtration, this important negociation was left in at the time of their diſmiſſion. So far as France and Spain are concerned, in the preſent negociation, every thing is ultimately ſettled, and the regular ratification of their reſpective treaties will be announced in a very few days.—*Eng. Chron.*

To the praiſe of Adminiſtration, they have at once and almoſt altogether aboliſhed the ſilly cuſtom of military reviews, an œconomy not only of an enormous ſum of money, but of ſo much time alſo, which in one perſonage at leaſt, may be ſuppoſed to be ſuſceptible of far better occupation. *Ibid.*

It is certain ſeveral arrangements in the law departments will take place before the meeting of Parliament. Baron Hotham is with certainty fixed upon for Chancellor of Ireland, and Lord Loughborough, in that caſe, will be appointed Chancellor, with a proviſion in caſe he ſhould be turned out again on any change. Some poſt muſt be found out for the Attorney General, whoſe ill ſtate of health will not permit him to continue any longer in practice. *Ibid.*

A letter from Berlin ſays, "Till the moment of being ripe for execution, the obſervance of profound and inviolable ſecreſy with reſpect to all great undertakings, is one of the leading maxims in the policy of this court. Something of high importance is unqueſtionably in agitation; the King holds frequent and long conferences with his Generals, and the proſpect of buſineſs in the field, and the buſtle of preparation, ſeem to re-animate the veteran monarch with the vigour of youth; the vivacity of his ſpirits, and his activity of body, are really wonderful at his time of life, and more eſpecially when it is conſidered that ſo large a portion of his younger days was ſpent amidſt toils and hardſhips ſufficient to debilitate the moſt robuſt conſtitution. Couriers are continually paſſing between this court and that of Vienna; and from this, and a variety of other circumſtances, it is conjectured that preliminaries are on foot for the Pruſſian and Imperial arms to act in conjunction in oppoſing any infraction that may be attempted by the Ottoman troops upon the frontiers of Germany."

According to advices from Vienna a treaty is negociating between the Emperor and the Kings of Pruſſia, Denmark, and Sweden, whereby they ſtipulate jointly to oppoſe the attempts of the Turkiſh armies to penetrate into the German dominions.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated Jan. 27, 1783, received laſt week by a Daniſh Eaſt-Indiaman.

"The dreadful calamities of war and famine, which have ſo long ravaged the Carnatic, are now likely to find a ſpeedy termination, by the death of the famous Hyder Ally. We have juſt received authentic information that this important event hath certainly happened. This undaunted Aſiatic was the moſt powerful foe that ever oppoſed the Engliſh in Indoſtan."

PRICE OF STOCKS, July 17.

Bank Stock, 133½ a 134.	India Bonds, 16 a 14 diſc.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 81½ a ¾ a ½.	South Sea Stock, ſhut.
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 62½ a ⅝ a ¾ a ⅝ ex div.	3 per cents Old Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 63½ a ¾ a ⅝.	Ditto New Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Ditto 1751, ſhut.
Long Ann. ſhut, 19⅛ a 18 ex div.	Exch. Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, ſhut, 13¾ a 5-16ths ex div.	Navy Bills, —
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 64½ a ⅝.
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
	Light Long. Ann. —
	Omnium, par.
	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 7 s.

WIND AT DEAL, July 16. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 17.

"The ſeven perſonages, who at preſent compoſe the Cabinet of Great Britain, will this ſummer be ſituated thus, ſufficiently near each other, and near his Majeſty:

"Duke of Portland, Chiſwick Place.

"Mr Fox, yet no ſettled villa, but at Mr Sheridan's at Harrow, or Duke of Queenſberry's, Richmond.

"Lord Stormont, Putney Heath.

"Lord Loughborough, Mitcham.

"Lord Keppel, Bagſhot.

"Lord North, Bothy.

"Lord Carliſle, Hampton Court.

"The late violent ſhock of accidents in the price of funds, has, as is well known, produced a great deal of lameneſs in the Alley. But the moſt melancholy inſtances that we have yet heard of, is Mr T. an under-partner in one of the firſt houſes in the city, a young man of as great commercial abilities as Mr Fordyce; and Mr H. the lottery-man. The latter is ſaid to have been, *bona fide*, in poſſeſſion of 12000 l. Sterling, the whole of which, ſince Chriſtmas laſt, has been paid by little and little into other hands.

Wedneſday laſt, at the Quarter Seſſions at Newcaſtle, the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain as follow:—Wheat, per buſhel, (Wincheſter meaſure) 6 s.; Rye, 4 s. 1 d.; Barley, 3 s. 9 d.; Malt, 5 s. 8 d.; Oats, 3 s. 1 d.; White Peaſe, 5 s.; Grey Peaſe, 4 s. 4 d.; Beans, 4 s. 6 d.

Same day, the Quarter Seſſions at Hexham, for the county of Northumberland, certified the prices of grain as follow:—Wheat per quarter, (Wincheſter meaſure) 2 l. 12 s.; Oats, 1 l. 4 s.; Barley, 1 l. 8 s.; Rye, 1 l. 12 s.; Beans, 1 l. 12 s.; Peaſe, 1 l. 10 s. 1 d.; White Peaſe, 2 l.

We hear from Appleby, that on Thurſday and Friday ſe'ennight at night, they had a very great ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with a heavy rain; but happily did no damage.

Saturday ſe'ennight, in the morning about one o'clock, there was a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with a heavy rain, which laſted about an hour, in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, but fortunately no damage was done by it.

Leeds, July 15. Thurſday evening, there was a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning in this town and neighbourhood, which continued from ten o'clock until one in the morning; the peals of thunder were very loud and awful, and the flaſhes of lightning uncommonly vivid. The lightning ſtruck the ſpire of Methley church, and conſiderably damaged it.—A horſe was ſtruck dead by the lightning at Lazencroft, two others at Birſtal, and a cow at Bierſey, near Bradford.—At Shire Green near Sheffield, a barn was ſet on fire and entirely conſumed.—A horſe in Dyteh-lane, and another in Sheffield park were killed; and much other miſchief done in various parts of this country.

Mancheſter, July 15. Thurſday we had the moſt terrible and tremendous flaſhes of lightning, for upwards of five hours ever remembered; but no damage enſued.

Wedneſday in the afternoon, they had a ſtorm of thunder and lightning in Liverpool and neighbourhood. Between ſix and ſeven, there were three of the loudeſt ſucceſſive claps of thunder, they ever remembered to have heard; the eaſt end of St Thomas's church was ſtruck with the lightning, and ſome ſtones forced to a conſiderable diſtance into Cleveland-Square. Happily no perſons were hurt.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 12.

"We hear his Excellency the Earl of Northington has already recommended a meaſure to his Majeſty's miniſters, that will, if acceded to, be a very popular beginning to his adminiſtration, namely, the eſtabliſhment of a ſeparate Admiralty for this kingdom: it being perhaps the moſt abſurd of all ſoleciſms, that our land army ſhould be on a perfectly diſtinct eſtabliſhment from that of Great Britain, while the naval one is wholly dependant on that of the ſiſter kingdom, and in conſequence thereof, we have a tribunal among us exerciſing a judicial authority in Ireland, and deſpotically inimical to its conſtitution.

"The preſent Attorney General, Mr Yelverton, is decidedly of opinion, that ſuch a regulation as the above is abſolutely neceſſary; his energic obſervations on the ſubject muſt be ſtill freſh in the memory of all who regularly attended the buſineſs of the Houſe of Commons, during the two laſt ſeſſions of Parliament: It is with pleaſure, therefore, we are informed, that patriotic gentleman enjoys no inconſiderable ſhare in the confidence of government.

"A clauſe is intended in the preſent Abſentee Bill, repealing the tax of 4 s. in the pound on the produce of places held by Abſentees, and in lieu thereof enacting, that no credit ſhall be given in the Treaſurer's accounts for any ſalary, or other, emolument accruing by virtue of place or penſion poſſeſſed by any perſon who ſhall not reſide at leaſt ſix months each year in the kingdom of Ireland, officers in the army on foreign ſervice, the royal family, and miniſters at foreign courts *only* excepted. This clauſe will effectually prevent the ſubterfuge practiſed by corrupt Miniſters, by encreaſing the penſion of Abſentees to make up for the tax.

"The zeal with which the ſubject of a *Parliamentary reform* is taken up by numerous corps of the Northern Volunteer army of this kingdom, affords the moſt promiſing proſpect that ſome mode of carrying into execution a *more equal repreſentation of the people* will be accompliſhed; for until ſome *reform* be adopted to ſtem the tide of corruption continually ariſing from the rotten boroughs, no foundation of our liberties can be pronounced to be ſecure.

"Notwithſtanding the doubts which the late prorogation at firſt diffuſed, of a ſpeedy diſſolution of Parliament, accounts from ſeveral parts of the country mention, that canvaſſings are going on with as much attention as if a diſſolution had actually taken place. This ſeems to ſhew, that the late manœuvre of a prorogation to the ninth of September next, is conſidered only as a mere fineſſe of Government.

"Did no other matter of moment urge a ſpeedy meeting of our Parliament, that alone of extending bounties for the furtherance of our commerce, with a view in particular to give bread to multitudes of our diſtreſſed manufacturers, and to ſtop the rage for emigration, would be alone a ſufficient motive. Something effectual muſt ſpeedily be done, or this country will be in a more diſtreſſed ſituation than in in 1779, when we could boaſt of no extenſion of trade.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IF no anſwer has yet been made to the requiſition of *Ignoramus*, inſerted in your paper of Monday laſt, the following ought to give him ſatisfaction. Your giving him the opportunity of peruſing it, will oblige,

A MEMBER OF THE PANTHEON.

Pitaval, collector of the Remarkable and Intereſting Cauſes of France, admits that of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, into the 19th volume of his collection, publiſhed at the Hague in the 1745; wherein (page 211.) he ſays,

"Elizabeth pouſſa la curioſité juſqu'à vouloir être inſtruite de la conformation du corps de Marie Stuard: car on parle d'un rapport que fit Water Médecin, demeurant à Stanſort, à trois lieues du Château de Fothringay, accompagné du chirurgien du village, de quelques ſoldats, de Paulet qui étoit le concierge, et du Prevôt,—"Jamais on ne vit un corps mieux "conforme et plus parfait: il ſembloit que la nature l'eut "formé, le compas à la main, pour en conduire ſûr tous les "parties exterieures à la perfection."——C'eſt la jalouſie de cette beauté ſi rare qui entra dans le deſſein que forma Elizabeth de la perdre;" &c. &c.

In Engliſh thus:

"To ſuch a length did Eliſabeth's curioſity carry her, that ſhe was determined to be ſatisfied with reſpect to the ſymmetry and proportion of Mary Stuart's body. Accordingly it is affirmed, from a report made by Water a phyſician, who lived at Stanſfort, three leagues from the Caſtle of Fothringay, accompanied by the ſurgeon of the village, ſome ſoldiers, Paulet the keeper of the palace, and the Prevoſt, "That there never was "ſeen a body better portioned and more perfect: it would ſeem "that nature had formed it, as it were, with a pair of compaſſes "in her hand, in order to bring the exterior parts to a greater degree of perfection."——It was partly jealouſy of this extraordinary beauty that made Eliſabeth form the deſign of putting her to death."

Edinburgh, July 5. 1783.

IRISH LOTTERY, 1783.

Fifteenth Day's Drawing. No. 30,784, 30l. and as firſt drawn entitled to 500l. No. 1846, 500l. No. 16,486, 28,308, 7018, 50l. each. No. 13,546, 17,324, 24,317, 24,840, 131, 9, 27,071, 6189, 23,990, 26,355, 26,099, 20l. each

Sixteenth Day's Drawing. No. 6364, 100l. No. 5126, 18,882, 10,924, 50l. each. No. 6442, 9924, 16,203, 24,065, 29,950, 25l. each.

ARRIVED at LEITH, July 18.—Counteſs of Caithneſs, Sinclair, from Gottenburgh, with iron; Lady Charlotte, Watſon, from Dunbar, with barley; Betty, Sharp, from Borrowſtounneſs, with coals; Charlotte, Smart, from Alloa, with ditto; Mary, Young, from St Davids, with ditto; Janet, Clark, from Inverkeithing, with ditto.—21. Friends Goodwill, Weir, from Lynn, with bark; Betty, Allan, from Hull, with goods; Robert, Strong, from Shetland, with ditto; Nelly, Henry, from Longannat, with ſtones.

SAILED,—Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, with goods; Friendſhip, Milne, for Aberdeen, with ditto; Jean, Barr, from Orkney, with meal; Pegey, Maclaren, for Inverneſs, with goods; Mercury, Bain, for Liverpool, with grain; Fortune, Innes, for Thurſo, with goods; Molly, Lightou, for Montroſe, for ditto; Generous Mind, Knight, for Dundee, with ditto.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, July 18. Jamaica, Kerr, from Jamaica, with goods; Chriſtie, Macgregor, from Dublin, ditto.

JUST arrived from London, ornamented with a beautiful emblematical frontiſpiece, adapted to the ſubject, repreſenting the Roſy Goddeſs of Health, &c.—Sold by J. MURRAY Printer, oppoſite the foot of Forreſter's Wynd, Cowgate, Edinburgh, and other booſellers in town, Price One ſhilling,

AN ECCENTRIC LECTURE
ON THE ART OF PROPAGATING THE HUMAN SPECIES,
and producing a numerous and healthy offspring, &c,
The efficacious Virtues of the CELESTIAL ELECTRICAL BED, &c
Delivered at the Temple of Hymen by DR GRAHAM.

From J. MURRAY may be alſo had,
Mr G. S. CARREY's celebrated Lectures on Lectures, price 2 d.

To be be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martlmas 1783,
THE FARM of LOCHTOUN, lying in the pariſh of King's Barns, and theriſdom of Fife, conſiſting of 191 Scots acres, all arable. This farm is of an excellent ſoil, ſituated within two miles of Crail, and four of the Anſtruthers, and the ſame diſtance from St Andrew's, from all which places dung can eaſily be had. The whole of the lands are of a fine ſouth expoſure; and the houſes are quite new, convenient, and ſuitable to the farm.

John Balfour, the preſent poſſeſſor, will ſhow the lands—For particulars, apply to Mr Aytoune the proprietor, at Springfield, near Leith, or to Mr John Moir clerk the to ſignet, Edinburgh.

The MERCURY,
CAPTAIN DAVIDSON,
For GIBRALTAR,
Now lying in LEITH Harbour,
To ſail the 26th inſtant.
For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board.
Not to be repeated.

For JAMAICA,
And to call at any of the Leeward Iſlands, if ſufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling,
BENJAMIN MOORE Maſter.
She will be ready to to receive goods at Port-Glaſgow in a month, and clear to ſail in all July.
For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or to Patrick Douglaſs merchant in Port-Glaſgow.
Glaſgow, 28th May 1783.

Meeting of Creditors.

THE Creditors of Mrs BEATSON, late Keeper of the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, are desired to meet in the said Coffeehouse on Wednesday next, the 23d current, at one o'clock afternoon.

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT—AND PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament, or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 25th day of July current betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The TOWN & LANDS of KIRKTON EARL STRATHDIGHTY, with the Manor-place, and pertinents and teinds of the same, lying within the parish of Mains, and sheriffdom of Forfar, which belonged to the deceased George Pilmore of Kirkton merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163l. 19s. 1d. 7-12ths; and the lands are to be exposed to sale at eighteen years purchase of that rent, being 2931l. 4s. 4d. 6-12ths Sterling. They are holden of a subject, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 5s. 6d. 8-12ths Sterling.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute clerk of Session; and further information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the Lands and Estate of INNERNETHY, (comprehending the Lands of Eastmains of Innernethy, the Lands of Balgonie, Provost Mains and Cordon) with the teinds thereof, and salmon-fishing in the water of Earn belonging thereto, lying in the parish of Abernethy and county of Perth.

These Lands consist of 410 Scots acres, or rich carse ground, and 98 acres of hill, making in whole 508 acres. There are about 26 acres of the hill arable, 52 excellent pasture, and 20 acres thereof planted, and in a very thriving condition. The Lands of Balgonie are all sufficiently inclosed with ditch and hedge; and there is a good deal of planting on the other parts of the estate. It is delightfully situated on the banks of the Earn, near the conflux of the Earn and Tay, within five miles of Perth, five of Falkland, two of Newburgh, and eight of Cupar Fife; and, from the mansion-house, which is large and commodious, there is a beautiful prospect of the above two rivers, and of a good part of the Carse of Gowrie.

The place, from its natural situation and fertility of soil, is capable of the highest improvement, and might, at a small expence, be rendered one of the pleasantest retreats in the country.

For further particulars intending purchasers will please apply to David Freer writer, at Mr Alexander Duncan's, clerk to the signet; in whose hands may be seen the progress of writs, together with a rental and plan of the lands.

N. B. If the purchaser chuses, a considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands.

To be SOLD by public roup, in Whole or in Lots as purchasers shall incline.

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, LATCHBRAE,

and REDHUEGH, consisting of about 200 English acres, most agreeably situated upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and parish of Whitburn.

LOT I.—The Lands of Mosshall, consisting of about 60 Scots acres. Upon this lot is a neat mansion-house of six fire rooms, garden and offices, with a considerable quantity of barren planting, all inclosed and subdivided by thriving hedges, which are mostly fencible, at a proper distance from the high road, the 19th mile-stone at the foot of the entry. As this lot is all in the proprietor's possession, a purchaser may have immediate access.

LOT II.—The Lands and Farm of Latchbrae, with the Public House at Blackburne Bridge, consisting of about 70 Scots acres, 20 of which are under lease at 15 s. per acre, the rest at present in grass.

LOT III.—The Farm of Redheugh, consisting of about 32 Scots acres, under a lease to John Fulton at 18 l. 10 s. rent yearly.

This estate is all inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal, and, when last set, yielded about 108l. Sterling rent.

The purchaser or purchasers may retain a considerable part of the price if they chuse, upon granting security upon the lands.

James Faichney at Mosshall will show the house and lands.

Any person or persons wanting to purchase the whole or a part by private bargain, may apply to Mr Middleton at Leith, the proprietor, or Robert Auld writer, New Stairs, Edinburgh.

The day of roup will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIEL, adjoining thereto, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Dunse, and shire of Berwick.

This estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds. The arable land is a good soil and fine dry situation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasturage is known to be among the best and soundest sheep-grounds in the county. The leases of the whole estate are nearly out; and that of Cockburn Mains, the principal farm, expired as to the pasturage at Whitsunday last, and as to the arable lands ends with the present crop; so that a purchaser might enter to this extensive farm immediately.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this estate, the veins having been discovered and wrought in an adjoining estate.

The whole lands and estate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 988l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Wester Winshiell, being a forty shilling land of old extent, and separately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and measurement of the estate, with the rental, tacks, &c.

N. B. If the estate is not immediately sold, the extensive farm of Cockburn Mains will be let for such a number of years as may be agreed upon.

AYR-SHIRE.

THE Estate of CAIRNHILL, lying in the parishes of Craigie and Manchline, and shire of Ayr, is to be SOLD.

It consists of about 1450 rich arable acres, and is situated about ten miles from the market-towns of Ayr and Irvine, and four from Kilmarnock.

More than half of the lands are sufficiently inclosed and subdivided; and the tenants houses are in good order. The rest of the estate is under the incumbrance of liferent tacks, set to old people, at very low rents.

No estate can be better situated as to lime and coal; and, on the banks of the Water of Cessnock, which passes the house, there is a great deal of natural wood. The mansion-house is surrounded by a number of old trees of different kinds. The house is old; but, at a small expence, may be made commodious, the materials for building being at hand. The gardens and parks containing about 130 acres are completely fenced, and well sheltered with stripes of planting.

The present free rent of the estate is about 850l. but at the expiry of the life-rent tacks, which from the age of the tenants must be expected in a few years, it will rise to 1200l.

If the estate does not sell in one lot, it will be divided thus:

I. The mansion house, with about 1000.

II. The Lands of Bargour and Craighead, containing about 150 acres.

III. The Farms of Hill, Rattenraw, and Ladeside, measuring about 230 acres.

N. B. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior.

The rental, plans, and title deeds, with further particulars, may be seen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and the proprietor, or Bruce Campbell, Esq; of Mayfield, near Cairnhill, will show the lands, and treat with those intending to purchase.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures in the College of Elgin, belonging to Joseph Robertson; together with the Mill of Bishop-Mill and pertinents; and that Inclosure called LAING'S PARK, lying in the Cattails of Elgin.

For particulars, apply to William Robertson merchant in Elgin.

SALE of LANDS in the COUNTY of AYR.

TO be SOLD by Public Roup or Auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 30th of July 1783, at six o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

That Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN which lies on the east side of Glen water; and the following Farms lying on the west side of the said water, viz. High, Laigh, and Mid Overmuir, Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, Balfkyte, Brooklees, Carlingcraigs, Navocklaw, Braehead, East, Mid, and West Foulpaples, East and West Gemmsland, Burflat, East and West Cronan, and Holehouse, all holding of the Crown, and paying 517 l. 14 s. 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling free yearly rent, computing the victual and casualties at a reasonable conversion.

These lands lie in the parish of Loudoun, in the neighbourhood of the thriving villages of Darvel and Newmills, and on the great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, and from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle by Eaglesham, only six miles from Glasgow, and the same distance from Kilmarnock.

A great part of these lands is arable, and has been inclosed with ditch and hedge during the currency of the present leases. The soil is good, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. The present rent is very low, and will rise greatly at the next set. Some of the leases are expired, and others expire in 1784 and 1787. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens over and above the rents.

LOT II. The Farms of MAUCHLINE-MAINS (exclusive of a small part possessed by John Miller, now sold), also the Farms of East, West and South Mossgavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield, containing about 708 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the cess-books, including John Millar's park, at 602l. 11 s. 3 d. Scots; and paying of free yearly rent 235 l. 14 s. Sterl. 20 bolls meal, 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 stones straw.

LOT III. The HAUGH MILL, MILL-LANDS, & MULTURES, presently let at 12 l. 12 s. 4 d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10½ pecks meal, 13 bolls 9½ pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cess-books at 69 l. 4 s. 11 d. Scots. The lands consist only of about seven acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thirlage; for, exclusive of the multures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, he is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent; and when it expires, if the thirlage is not impaired by a sale to the stranger heritors, a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT IV. The Lands of WILLOCH-HILL, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cess-books at 31 l. 1 s. 1 d. Scots, presently set to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13 l. Sterling.

The whole of the last three lots lie in the parish of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries and Carlisle, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable and well inclosed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land-tax; during the currency of the leases they have been highly improved by inclosing, subdividing, and liming and so at the expiry will set for double rent.

LOT V. The FARMS of Priesthiels Stottencleuch, Grafshills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the cess-books at 445 l. 2 s. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99 l. 14 s. 1 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them; they afford excellent sheep-pasture, and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land; are capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves.

There is also a great appearence of lead-mines in different parts of this estate, and it abounds with game. At the last set the tenants paid no less then 846l. Sterling of grassum; so at Martinmas next, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasturage, feal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called The North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of stipend over and above his rent.

The purchasers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

PARCELS.

1. The farms of Lochfield, Braidlie, and Fioch,	L. 54	2	0	4-12ths
2. Tongue under the Law and Broomhill,	62	12	4	
3. Henrytown and Winshiells,	39	7	11	5-12ths
4. East, Mid, and West, Glaisters,	50	12	2	
5. Darvel-mill and Quarter-house,	44	14	1	10-12ths
6. High, Low, and Mid Overmuir,	56	6	10	8-12ths
7. Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, and Balfkyte,	39	7	1	8-12ths
8. Brooklees, Carlingcraig, Navocklaw, and Braehead,	53	12	10	7-12ths
9. East, West, and Mid Foulpaples, East and West Gemmilland, Burflatt, East and West Cronan, and Holehouse,	116	19	4	6-12ths
	L. 517	14	10	10-12ths

The lands in Lot II. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

	Money. L.	s.	D.	Meal. B.	Bear. B.
1. Mauchline Mains,	72	5	6	0	0
2. East, West, and South Mossgavils, Loch-hill, and Broadnewlands,	120	12	8	12	6
3. Hollandbush, Knowhead, & Dykefield,	42	5	10	8	7
	235	14	0	20	13

The lands of Mauchline Mains, in Parcel 1. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennant, at	L. 15	16	4
2. The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson, at	19	15	10
3. The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton at	18	15	4
4. The lands possessed by John Richmond and Robert Weir, at	18	8	0
	L. 72	15	6

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot V. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. Priesthiels, Stottencleugh, and Grafshills,	L. 40	0	0	
2. Blackside, Linburn, and Lamontburn,	39	0	6	8-12ths
3. Harwood,	11	0	0	
4. Muirmill and Mill-lands,	9	13	7	
	L. 99	14	1	8-12ths

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, persons inclined to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 23d July 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.

Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular succession. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5200 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Wednesday the 23d day of July curt. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of Perth, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable Woods, Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 770 l. 4 s. 3 d. 2-12ths. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown; and the woods thereon must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

LOT II. The Lands of KILLICHANGIE, including the lands of Dalnasudern, and the sunny half of Easter Dunfallandies, and teinds of these lands, with the woods thereon; at the upset price of 1832 l. 15 s. 6 d. The lands of Killichangie are held feu of the Crown, as in place of the family of Struan; Dalnasudern are held feu of Mr Ferguson of Ballyoukan; and Dunfallandies of the Duke of Athole, all for payment of small feu-duties. And,

LOT III. The Lands of BLACKHILL, which are held feu of the family of Atholl, at the upset price of 614 l. 3 s. 2 d.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Fraser writer to the signet.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheftle, Carnbanmore, Wester Carnbane, Easter and Wester Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruskirk, Laganacha, Slaich and Craiginie, Camusvrackan, three fifths of Easter Aird, Dericanus, Dalchierlich, Cathlie and Camusluy, with the grazings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, stipend, and school salary) is 590l. 15s. 3d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upset price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchase, 13,587l. 14s. 8d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhausted by the minister's stipend.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callender depute-clerk of session.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forrester at Cheftle, will show the grounds.

Judicial Sale delayed.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July curt.

The Lands and Estates of ABBOTSHAUGH

and MUNGAL, and of GARDOCH and FULLERHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and shire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the stock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu-duty of 8l. 9s. 3d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 299l. 16s. 10-12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to - L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

Free teind was stated at 68l. 8s. 4d. 4-12ths Sterling, on the supposition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchase, amounts to - - - - 342 1 9 8-12ths

† Upset sum is L. 6937 15 4

The free proven rent of the lands of Gardoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 29 l. 14 s. 2½ d. Sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchase, the upset price is, - - - 653 11 9 10-12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron House, garden, and offices, warehouse, cran, wharf, and shore dues, &c. is 206 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2-12ths; and being valued at different rates, the upset price of the whole is - - - - 3185 0 0

† The upset sum of 6937l. 15s. 4d. for Abbotshaugh, &c. was calculated on a supposition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but since that calculation, an old decreet of valuation has been discovered, which (stating the victual at 100l. Scots per chalder) makes the whole teind 111. 13s. 5d. 3; and after deduction of 3 l. 13 s. 11d. 6-12ths of stipend, leaves only 7l. 19s. 5½d. of free teind. So calculating the 7 l. 19 s. 5½ d. at five years purchase, and 60 l. 8 d. 10 d. 8-12ths remaining of the foresaid 68 l. 8 s. 4 d 4-12ths, supposed to be teind, at 22 years purchase, the value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal should be considered to be the above L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

The 68l. 8s. 10d. 8-12ths, at 22 years purchase, 1329 15 10 4-12ths

And the 7l. 19s. 5d. 6-12ths at five years purchase, 39 17 3 6-12ths

L. 7965 6 8 2-12ths

The situation of these lands, in the Carse of Falkirk, so near the works of Carron, in the most flourishing state; and the apparent advantages of such a neighbourhood, need not to be stated; they render the premisses in the highest degree valuable.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Alexander Ross depute clerk of session; and copies of the articles, plans of the estates, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

N. B. The estates will be divided into more lots or parcels, if it shall appear to be agreeable to persons intending to purchase.

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